

Exhibit 20

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STATE OF MICHIGAN

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE COUNTY OF INGHAM

GAVRILIDES MANAGEMENT COMPANY,
Plaintiff,

vs. File No. 20-258-CB

MICHIGAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
Defendant.

_____/

DEFENDANTS MOTION FOR SUMMARY DISPOSITION
BEFORE THE HONORABLE JOYCE DRAGANCHUK, CIRCUIT COURT JUDGE
LANSING, MICHIGAN - WEDNESDAY, JULY 01, 2020

APPEARANCES:

For the Plaintiff: Matthew J. Heos-P73786
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East Lansing, Michigan 48823
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For the Defendant: Henry Emrich-P29948
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WITNESSES PAGE

None .

EXHIBITS

None admitted.

1 Lansing, Michigan

2 Wednesday, July 01, 2020

3 2:58:57 PM

4 THE COURT: This is, pardon me if I massacre
5 this, Gavri--, Gavrilides Management Company, et al versus
6 Michigan Insurance Company, docket number 20-258-CB. And
7 this is the time set for Defendant Michigan Insurance
8 Company's Motion for Summary Disposition. And just for the
9 record, could I have your appearances, please?

10 MR. HEOS: Yes, your Honor. Matthew Heos and Nick
11 Gavrilides is here in the courtroom also with me. He is
12 the owner of the immediate plaintiff company's.

13 MR EMRICH: Henry Emrich on behalf of Michigan
14 Insurance Company, your Honor and my assistant Chenney
15 Ward.

16 THE COURT: Okay, thank you. And your motion, Mr.
17 Emrich, if you wish to go ahead.

18 MR. EMRICH: Thank you, your Honor. I am going to
19 assume that the Court has read all of the pleadings in
20 this case, so I'll try not to belabor some of the points.
21 I think the, the key fact that we need to focus on is that
22 as we've argued is that there's no question here but the
23 policies that insure Mr. Gavrilides properties against,
24 against direct physical loss or damage to the property and
25 contrary, any claim with the policy benefits in question

1 this business income coverage is illusory, the policy in
2 question here clearly provides that for the business
3 coverage, the business income coverage to apply and, and
4 most of the other primary coverages under their policy,
5 there must be a direct physical loss of or damage to the
6 insured property in order for it to apply.

7 And I think it's important as we'll discuss
8 later in our argument depending on what Mr. Heos has to
9 say, why this is important, we must focus on the fact that
10 there must be direct physical loss or damage to the
11 insured property and not direct physical loss of use of or
12 damage to the property as has been suggested by Mr.
13 Gavrilides and his attorney in order for the coverage at
14 issue to apply.

15 While I acknowledge, your Honor, that this is a
16 somewhat unique, extraordinary if you will, matter to be
17 filing at this point in the proceedings as our initial
18 pleading; I think it's important to understand that when
19 we look at Mr. Gavrilides complaint, it does not contain
20 one single allegation that this insured property has in
21 any way been damaged or lost. To the contrary, the
22 allegations in the complaint affirmatively allege that the
23 plaintiff business interruption claim is based on the
24 "Stay at Home" orders of Governor Whitmer. There is no
25 allegation of any kind that the property in question has

1 in any way been damaged, lost or anything of the sort.

2 Given that this motion has been brought under
3 2.116(c)(10), plaintiff must produce some evidence to
4 contradict the uncontroverted facts that have been alleged
5 not only in the complaint, but in the affidavit submitted
6 Mr. Gavrilides and in any of the other materials that Mr.
7 Heos has attached to his response as, as indicated, most
8 importantly, the affidavit of Mr. Gavrilides that
9 reiterates the admissions in the complaint that there has
10 not been any loss of or damage to either of the properties
11 for which they seek coverage.

12 The insureds property today exists in the very
13 same condition as it existed the day prior to the
14 effective date of the "Stay at Home" order. They have not
15 been lost, they have not been damaged, they have not
16 required any repairs because of any damage to those
17 properties. The business operation, its, its operation as
18 a restaurant today is, is the same as the day prior to the
19 effective date of the order, albeit with some modifi-
20 cations that had been required to avoid grouping and to
21 maintain social distancing in, in a sense improvements to
22 the real estate. Not repairs, you know, and, and it's
23 been maintained as a take-out, take-out operation at least
24 until recently when they resumed the dining operation.
25 There has been no loss of or damage to either building

1 that has prevented the plaintiff from operating as a
2 restaurant or entering it for that matter if--, as they
3 have. If plaintiffs wanted to sell either building today,
4 they could do so. And while plaintiffs have provided some
5 speculative evidence about the decreased value of that
6 property, although, as I read Mr.--, as I read the
7 materials that Mr. Heos kindly attached to his response,
8 the fact of the matter is it pointed out in that article
9 was that while they operation of a commercial property may
10 get harder, it's not impossible to operate it in the
11 future under our new normal.

12 Because plaintiffs complaint, the affidavit, the
13 other information that has been provided to your Honor
14 provides no evidence of any damage to that property.
15 Plaintiffs could never prove that either property suffered
16 any direct physical loss from the imposition of Governor
17 Whitmer's emergency order. And thus, could never recover
18 business interruption coverage under this policy based on
19 the facts that have been presented to the Court. The same
20 holds true under the business cover, income coverage, if a
21 civil authority prevents or prohibits access to either
22 property because of direct physical damage to an adjacent
23 or nearby property for the very same reason. There has
24 been no direct physical loss or damage to any adjacent
25 property that has been alleged, that has been provided to

1 the Court in Mr. Heos response. And frankly, when you look
2 at the order that they have, that is at issue in this
3 case, there's nothing there that prevents access to Mr.
4 Gavrilides properties whatsoever.

5 In summary, your Honor, there are no facts
6 alleged in the complaint or in any of the materials that
7 I've looked at, including Mr. Gavrilides affidavit, that
8 shows there has been direct physical loss of or damage to
9 the insured property. And for those reasons, your Honor,
10 we believe that our motion--, for those reasons alone, we
11 believe our motion for summary disposition should be
12 granted.

13 I'd just like to make a couple of additional
14 points before I shut up. I really believe summary
15 disposition is warranted on this basis alone and I would
16 turn the Court to the case that we've discussed in our, in
17 our brief, your Honor, that's referred to Universal
18 Insurance Production versus Chubb. And that's the decision
19 of the Eastern District of Michigan involving a claim that
20 involved insured property. It was damaged by a pervasive
21 odor that developed in the property as a result of mold
22 that grew in the property because of some water seepage.
23 And why that case is important is because it discusses the
24 Michigan Rules of Contract Interpretation, that still
25 apply today, policy language is clear and unambiguous on

1 its face, which we believe is clearly the case here that
2 states that the words and the terms of the policy should
3 be enforced utilizing plain and commonly understood
4 meanings.

5 And when I said earlier that that's important
6 when we talk about what direct physical loss of or damage
7 to property means, it means we look at those words. We
8 don't add words such as loss of use, that Mr. Heos and Mr.
9 Gavrilides have added in order to understand what we're
10 talking about here. We look at the language in the policy.
11 Every case that Mr. Heos produced your Honor, says the
12 very same thing. In Univer--, Universal, like here, the
13 policy was an 'all-risk' policy that required, like here,
14 direct physical loss or damage to the insured property in
15 order to trigger coverage unless that coverage was
16 excluded.

17 As Universal pointed out, applying a dictionary
18 meaning of direct and physical as meaning something
19 immediate or proximate as a premise to something that is
20 distant or incidental and physical meaning something that
21 has a material existence meant in the context of a loss
22 involving a contaminant that, unlike here, per the uncon-
23 troverted allegations of the complaint and other evidence
24 produced by plaintiff in response to this motion. That in
25 order for direct physical loss of the property in this

1 context, the contaminant must actually alter the structure
2 integrity of the property in order to trigger coverage
3 under language that is at issue in this case. And it
4 didn't happen in Universal, as the Court denied coverage
5 there, granted affirmed summary disposition. And
6 importantly your Honor, it hasn't even been alleged in
7 this case. Regardless of any authority to the contrary,
8 anywhere else in the country, this remains the law in our
9 courts when interpreting policy terms at issue. There is a
10 requirement that there be direct physical loss of or
11 damage to property. And the allegations produced here in
12 the complaint and the evidence that's been attached have
13 specifically acknowledged no such contamination and no
14 such damage to the property as a result of that contami-
15 nation.

16 As in Universal, your Honor, the mere presence
17 of odor or even mold was not any evidence of structural or
18 tangible damage to the insured property. And as such, no
19 direct physical loss or damage to the property had-, was
20 occurred. Here, your Honor, we have the very same thing
21 except that we have not even had any allegations of any
22 damage to the property caused by this unfortunate, this
23 horrible virus.

24 Finally, and although we do not believe the
25 Court even has to get to this point, even if we assume for

1 purposes of this motion that contamination occurred on
2 each premises and that somehow effected the structural
3 integrity of either building, again, neither scenario is
4 alleged. And even if it were, we do not believe under the
5 circumstances and the science that exists that it would
6 necessarily constitute direct physical loss over damage to
7 the property. The buyer's exclusion of the policy, which
8 clearly and unequivocally states that it applies to all
9 coverages and endorsement and that the company will not
10 pay for loss or damages caused by or resulting from any
11 virus, bacteria or other microorganism that induces or is,
12 is capable of inducing physical distress, illness or
13 disease. And Lord knows, that that has certainly been the
14 case with what's happened with Covid-19 throughout our
15 country.

16 Clearly, your Honor, that exclusion, again, I
17 don't believe you even have to get there, but that
18 exclusion would clearly exclude any claim here even if
19 plaintiff's could prove direct physical loss of or damage
20 to the insured property or any nearby property that
21 resulted in a civil authority issuing an order prohibiting
22 access to the property. As of eight days ago, your Honor,
23 they have only been few jurisdictions in this country,
24 Florida and Pennsylvania, that have discussed and applied
25 this, a similar exclusion as at issue in this case and in

1 every one of those cases, the Court has enforced that
2 exclusion as written because it's clear and unambiguous.
3 Again, your Honor, for all the reasons that we've set
4 forth here today and the brief that we filed and our
5 reply, we request that the Court grant our Motion for
6 Summary Disposition at this time. Thank you.

7 THE COURT: Thank you. Mr. Heos?

8 MR. HEOS: Thank you, your Honor and may it
9 please the Court. And obviously Mr. Emrich and I have a
10 different interpretation of direct physical loss of or
11 damage to covered properties because here the loss comes
12 from the issue of the executive order restricting use of
13 property. Physically you cannot use for, for dine-in
14 services any of the interior of the building for a period
15 of time. And a complete prohibition isn't contemplated by
16 the language of the contract, I think a limited
17 restriction also falls within the coverage. And I think
18 that if you're gonna accept the defendants argument you
19 would have to limit the meaning to destruction of the
20 physical building itself, but we know that the coverage
21 extends to non-destructive loss, civil authority being
22 one.

23 I put in example in the brief subterranean
24 pollution, you can look at asbestos or a computer virus is
25 something that would occur that there would be no physical

1 destruction to the property itself. The fact of the matter
2 is that Mr. Gavrilides can't use the covered properties
3 because of or he's lost rather the use of those properties
4 because of the order and it looks like that will continue
5 in some form for a while. So, I think that counsel is
6 wrong in trying to limit the scope even with the case law
7 he cited, most of which is persuasive and not binding.
8 That's number one, Judge.

9 And as for the virus exclusion itself, the only
10 case law we have relates to person to person transmission
11 of a virus at the covered property. And I think that fits
12 more with what's going on. We see in the news that Harpers
13 in East Lansing and even the Hotcat in Kalamazoo is making
14 headlines of people contracting Covid there. But, the
15 impetus of the order was to protect public health and
16 welfare, which is the governor's duty. It's not caused by
17 a virus. It would be the same order as with the damn in
18 Midland being issued to protect public health and welfare.
19 It wasn't caused by a flood. It was caused by the
20 Governor's duty to act and protect the people she's
21 charged with protecting and I think that's what happening.

22 Or it's distinguishable from the case and I
23 think it's Bowler, the case cited regarding the virus. And
24 I think that if you go further in accepting defendant's
25 position, then we get into the illusory promise of well if

1 the government issues an order, we're not gonna cover it
2 because any decision of a government body or group of
3 people is excluded. And so then, you get into the circle
4 in the contract where if you're going to buy into counsels
5 logic, it would make that provision illusory. And for
6 those reasons, I think that the motion should actually
7 roll back on the defendants because the language to
8 support the claim, to the extent that the Court thinks
9 there's a deficiency in my pleading and is gonna grant
10 defendants motion, I'd like Leave to Amend the Complaint.
11 But, I don't think that's the case here. And with that,
12 I'll leave it, if the Court would like to ask any
13 questions, I'm happy to take them.

14 THE COURT: I don't have any. Thank you. I'll
15 give Mr. Emrich rebuttal time.

16 MR. EMRICH: Thank you, your Honor. Your Honor,
17 what I would say is that when we talk about these cases
18 that Mr. Heos has mentioned that might provide coverage in
19 certain situations, I read those cases a little while ago
20 and I'm kind of tired reading some of these cases about
21 insurance coverage. But, the point in every one of those
22 cases is that the condition she referred to actually
23 caused damage to the property.

24 In this case, there has not been any such
25 damage. And if we look at what the coverage for business

1 loss or business--, the business income loss that they're
2 seeking says, it says that if the business, the coverage
3 would apply if the business operation is suspended
4 provided the suspension must be caused by the direct
5 physical loss of or damage to property. In this case, that
6 hasn't occurred. Nothing prevents Mr. Gavrilides from
7 using that property. It has been used as such. The fact
8 that there may be other coverages that may provide some
9 limited coverage, they're against what Mr. Heos is arguing
10 because clearly, if those coverages were covered under
11 this language, then why have a special coverage that
12 provides certain conditions for its application.

13 The point is, in each of those civil authority
14 cases that he talked about, the property actually
15 sustained damage. Here it didn't sustain damage. As to his
16 claim in this case, that he wants an opportunity to amend
17 his complaint if the Court feels compelled to grant my
18 motion, what is that going to accomplish? He's already
19 alleged in his complaint and his client has already signed
20 an affidavit where he no doubt put his hand up and swore
21 to the contents of that affidavit in which he said there
22 has been no damage to that property.

23 We don't create coverage by-, because somebody
24 thinks they ought to have coverage. But, that, that, that
25 whole line of cases Roy versus Continental Insurance and

1 some of the other cases in our, in our brief that we
2 cited, clearly supports the notion that the reasonable
3 expectation concept doesn't apply in Michigan. It just
4 doesn't cut it. There is no coverage here, your Honor.
5 That exclusion is clear. If the Court feels that there may
6 be or that there may be a situation that would give rise
7 to, but again, you have to come forward at the time that
8 you, that you respond to this motion with some evidence
9 that suggests that. That hasn't happened here. I mean even
10 when you look at the response that he's filed, he talks
11 about scenario's that have absolutely no bearing to this
12 case.

13 And you know, I'll just make one last point,
14 your Honor, you know, when I was a young Prosecutor, I had
15 the benefit of being able to argue a number of cases to
16 juries that required me to prove the defendant's guilt
17 beyond a reasonable doubt. And in those cases, I was
18 trained to listen closely to the defendant's argument and
19 had been the case where the facts were particularly
20 egregious, a defense attorney would often not even talk
21 about those facts and talk about the law. And he talked
22 about how that law was somehow created this reasonable
23 doubt in hopes of creating some confusion on the part of
24 one juror who might then find in his clients favor because
25 reasonable doubt existed. And, and in those cases, I would

1 make sure that when I got up in rebuttal, just as I have
2 been given the opportunity to here, I would point that out
3 to the jury and indicate to them that there's a reason for
4 that. And that's because they didn't want you to talk
5 about the facts that clearly supported conviction.

6 On the other hand, if it was a case where the
7 law, you know, or the facts may have been murky, but the
8 law was clear, the defense attorney would only focus on,
9 you know, on those facts and not talk about the law. And
10 again, I point that out to the jury there. But, in this
11 case, you know, and there were cases back then to, like
12 our case here that were neither supported by the facts or
13 the law. Which I believe is clearly the case in this case.
14 And the defense attorney would get up and argue something
15 that to the jury that had absolutely nothing to do with
16 the case in hopes of confusing them. Just like Mr. Heos
17 has suggested by talking about these asbestos cases or
18 some of these other cases that have nothing to do with
19 this.

20 Well in this case, when you look at his
21 responsive pleading, he talks about an accident situation
22 that has absolutely no application here. Nothing to do
23 with this case. While in his argument, he starts out
24 talking about a discussion of the virus of racism and as
25 there, as there, we would point out, if we were in front

1 of a jury, just like I'd point out to them and I'm
2 pointing out to you, it hasn't got anything to do with
3 this case. Your Honor, the reason for that and the reason
4 for the topic of that is that he knows that neither the
5 facts or the law support his claim and nothing he could
6 file as an amendment would change that.

7 He is hoping to somehow create this little bit
8 of possibility, some scintilla that some evidence is gonna
9 pop up that shows that the property has been damaged in
10 hopes that he could trigger coverage. And as this Court
11 knows under the cases we've discussed in our brief, that
12 is not sufficient to deny summary disposition in a case
13 that clearly warrants it even at this early stage.

14 Thank you your Honor for your patience. Thank
15 you Mr. Heos, we've never met. I've heard a lot of good
16 things about you. Mr. Gavrilides, nice to have met you,
17 very sorry for the situation you're in. It's just crazy
18 all the way around. And just like having to argue this
19 case on TV is really just disconcerting for me. But, in
20 any event, thank you your Honor for your patience.

21 THE COURT: Thank you. You're on Youtube not TV.
22 But--

23 MR. EMRICH: I meant screen. Yeah, whatever.

24 THE COURT: Right.

25 MR. EMRICH: The screen.

1 THE COURT: I, I did read the briefs. I studied
2 them very carefully and I've listened to the argument of
3 counsel today. And taking all the-, that together I, I
4 note that the plaintiff speaks of and focuses on arguments
5 about access to the property, use of the property and
6 definitions of loss and damage. But, the first inquiry has
7 to start with a full look, not just isolating some words
8 or phrases from the policy. But, a full look at the
9 coverage that's provided under the policy.

10 Coverage is provided for actual loss of business
11 income sustained during a suspension of operations. The
12 policy goes on to provide the 'suspension must be caused
13 by direct physical loss of or damage to property.' And it
14 also provides 'the loss or damage must be caused by or
15 result from a covered cause of loss. The causes of loss
16 special form provides that a covered cause of loss means
17 risks of direct physical loss.'

18 So, whether we're talking about the cause for
19 the suspension of the business or the cause for the loss
20 or the damage, it is clear from the policy coverage
21 provision only direct physical loss is covered. Under
22 their common meanings and under federal case law as well,
23 that the plaintiff has cited that interprets this standard
24 form of insurance, direct physical loss of or damage to
25 the property has to be something with material existence.

1 Something that is tangible. Something according to the one
2 case that the plaintiff has cited from the Eastern
3 District, that alters the physical integrity of the
4 property. The complaint here does not allege any physical
5 loss of or damage to the property. The complaint alleges a
6 loss of business due to executive orders shutting down the
7 restaurants for dining, for dining in the restaurant due
8 to the Covid-19 threat.

9 But, the complaint also states that a no time
10 has Covid-19 entered the Soup Spoon or the Bistro through
11 any employee or customer and in fact, states that it has
12 never been present in either location. So, there simply
13 are no allegations of direct physical loss of or damage to
14 either property. The plaintiff seems to make in the
15 briefing, at least, two arguments about the language in
16 the coverage provision and what it means.

17 The first argument is that the plaintiff says
18 coverage applies to "direct physical loss or damage to
19 property." Even if that were the wording of the coverage
20 provision, it wouldn't save the plaintiff from the
21 requirement that the loss or damage must be physical and
22 the analysis could end right there. But, I have to go on
23 to say that this is not even the wording of the coverage
24 provision. Coverage according to the policy applies to a
25 suspension caused by "direct physical loss of or damage to

1 property." So, I'm not going to get into a detailed
2 analysis of the rules of grammar. But, common rules of
3 grammar would apply to make that phrase a short-cut way of
4 saying "direct physical loss of property or direct
5 physical damage to property." So, again, the plaintiff
6 just can't avoid the requirement that there has to be
7 something that physically alters the integrity of the
8 property. There has to be some tangible, i.e., physical
9 damage to the property.

10 Then the plaintiff in the briefing, at least,
11 seems to make a second argument that and this is not 100%
12 clear, but, it seems like the plaintiff is saying that the
13 physical requirement is met because people were physically
14 restricted from dine-in services. But, that argument is
15 just simply nonsense. And it comes nowhere close to
16 meeting the requirement that there's some, there has to be
17 some physical alteration to or physical damage or tangible
18 damage to the integrity of the building.

19 So, the next argument that the plaintiff makes
20 is that the virus and bacteria exclusion is vague and
21 can't apply here. The plaintiff has not adequately
22 explained how the term virus is vague. And in fact,
23 supplies a completely workable, understandable, usable
24 definition of the word virus. The argument in this regard
25 really seems to be more that the virus exclusion doesn't

1 apply. And it goes something like this as far as I can
2 tell, first, a virus can't cause physical loss or damage
3 to property because virus' harm people, not property.
4 Second, the damage caused here was really caused by
5 actions of the civil authority to protect public health.
6 And then third, therefore, coverage for acts of any
7 person, group, organization or governmental body applies.
8 But, that argument bring us right back to the direct
9 physical loss or damage requirement. Again, going back to
10 the cause of loss special form B, as in boy, exclusions
11 provides that acts of government are only covered when
12 they result in a covered cause of loss. A covered cause
13 of loss, again, is direct physical loss. So, even if the
14 virus exclusion did not apply, which the plaintiff has not
15 supported that it doesn't apply, I only argue that it's
16 vague, which I reject. But, even if it did not apply, it
17 could only be coverage for governmental actions that
18 resulted in direct physical loss or damage.

19 And then, finally, the plaintiff argues that the
20 policy has a contradiction in it that renders it illusory.
21 So, the plaintiff says that the policy extends coverage
22 for governmental acts. But, then, it takes it away in the
23 causes of loss special form. But, that's simply not true.
24 Coverage is provided for actual loss of business income
25 sustained during the suspension of operations. However,

1 according to the coverage provision, the suspension must
2 be caused by direct physical loss of or damage to
3 property. And governmental acts are likewise covered if
4 it results in a covered cause of loss, which is again, a
5 direct physical loss. There is no granting of coverage
6 and then excluding the same coverage in the policy. As a
7 matter of fact, the policy is consistent throughout and
8 consistent with federal law cited by the plaintiff. It
9 requires physical loss or damage.

10 There is a virus exclusion even if plaintiff was
11 alleging, was alleging, even if there were allegations in
12 the complaint alleging actual physical loss or damage,
13 which the complaint does not do. But, there is a virus
14 exclusion that would also apply. And governmental action
15 that results in direct physical loss is covered. But
16 again, there is no direct physical loss alleged here.

17 Now, I have to address a little bit this, that
18 it was brought as a (c)(10) motion. The actually the
19 defendant hasn't provided any support by way of factual
20 support, depositions, affidavits, et cetera, for a (c)(10)
21 motion. So, if the defendant doesn't do that, then the
22 plaintiff has no burden under Maiden versus Rosewood. So,
23 there's no shifting burden until the moving party first
24 does it. But, I don't think it properly is labeled a
25 (c)(10) motion. I think it's a (c)(8) motion. Because this

1 is the motion that can be decided as a matter of law. Take
2 all the allegations in the complaint as true and examine
3 nothing more than the contract upon which the complaint is
4 based, the policy of insurance and as a matter of law, the
5 plaintiffs complaint cannot be sustained. And although the
6 plaintiff has requested a chance to amend without any
7 indication of how they would do that, there actually is no
8 factual development that could change the fact that the
9 complaint is complaining about the loss of access or use
10 of the premises due to executive orders and the Covid-19
11 virus crisis. So, there's no factual development that
12 could possibly change that or amendment to the complaint
13 that could possibly change that those things do not
14 constitute the direct physical damage or injury that's
15 required under the policy as I've outlined.

16 So, for those reasons, I am granting the
17 Defendant's Motion for Summary Disposition. I'm doing it
18 under MCR 2.116 (c)(8). And Mr.—

19 MR. EMRICH: Thank you, your Honor.

20 THE COURT: Mr. Emrich, will you submit an order?

21 MR. EMRICH: Certainly will, your Honor.

22 THE COURT: Okay.

23 MR. EMRICH: Thank you.

24 THE COURT: Thank you.

25 MR. HEOS: Thank you very much.

THE COURT: That will conclude our hearing.

(Hearing concludes at 3:32:35 PM.)

STATE OF MICHIGAN)

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COUNTY OF INGHAM)

I certify that that this transcript, consisting of 24 pages, is a complete, true, and correct transcript of the proceedings and testimony taken in this case on Wednesday, July 01, 2020.

July 09, 2020

Susan C. Melton-CER 7548
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